





Oak Spring Garden Library

CARDUUS.

SYNGENESIA. ÆQUALIS.

Carduus Eriophorus.

Woolly-headed Thistle. Friar's Crown.

Hill Beg. near Scarborough -

August 20th 1822



Carduus Eriophorus.
Woolly-headed Thistle. Friar's Crown.

GNAPHALIUM.

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

Gnaphalium Dioicum

Cats'-foot. Mountain Catweed.

Race-Point. Scarborough.

June 22^d

1822.

Gnaphalium.



Gnaphalium visianum.
Cats-foot.
Mountain Catweed.

TUSSILAGO.

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

Tussilago Triflora.

Common Colic-foot

Wheatley -

April. 1822.

It is the first plant that vegetates in marsh or limestone rubble. - The downy substance on the under surface of the leaves, wrapped in a bag, dipped in a solution of Saltpetre, & dried in the sun, makes the best tinder. - The leaves are the basis of the British Herb Tobacco - they are somewhat musty, bitterish, & mucilaginous to the taste. They were formerly much used in coughs & consumptive complaints. Goats & sheep eat it. Cows are fond of it. Horses & swine refuse it. It may be destroyed by cutting off the crown of the root in March. Apr. 1822.



Hyssilago Parfara.
Common Collis-foot.





SOLIDAGO
SINUATA

SOLIDAGO.

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

Septembris.

1023.



INULA.

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

Inula Dysenterica.

Middle Hercynian. Hea. bene.

It has a peculiar scent, compared by some to that of soap. The Russian Soldiers, in the Persian expedition under General Potemkin, were much troubled with the bloody flux, which was cured by the use of this plant. Cows are not fond of it; goats & sheep eat it. Linn. & house cat it, but it is generally left untouched, &c.



Inula Sp. americana.
Middle Decumbens. Fla. base.

MATRICARIA.

SYNGENESIA. POLYGAMIA. SUPERFLUA.

Matricaria Parthenium.

Common Fewerew.

Pyrethrum Parthenium.—

Growing near Scarborough.

July 26. — 1810

The whole plant has a strong smell, & a bitter taste, & yields an essential oil by distillation. — A Horse refused it. —

Matricaria.



Matricaria Parthenium.

Common Feverfew. Pyrethrum Parthenium.

DAPHNE.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Daphne Laureola.

Spurge Laurel, or Laurel Mezereum.

April.

Very happy effects have been experienced
from this plant in rheumatic fevers.

The whole plant has the same qualities;
but the bark of the root is the strongest.



TRIENTALIS.
HEPTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Trientalis Europaea.

Chickweed Winter Green.

East side of Seymour Moor near Scarborough

August - 1816.

Trientalis.



Trientalis Europaea.

Chickweed, Winter Green.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

HEXANDRIA . HEXAGYNIA .

Aristolochia Clematidis.

July. - 1816.

Aristolochia.



Aristolochia clematites.

COLCHICUM.

HEXANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

Colchicum Autumnale.

Meadow Saffron, or Tuberoose. —

Growing in a Field near Grimbold Crag —

October 4th 1814.

Flowers in September, produces its fruits in the following Spring, & ripens it in Summer. —

Germs at the root surrounded by the rudiments of the future leaves. It lies buried all winter within the root; in Spring it grows up on a fruit-stalk, & ripens about the time of hay harvest. As this plant blossoms late in the year, I probably could not have time to ripen its seeds before the onset of winter, which would destroy them, Providence has contrived its structure such, that this important office may be

performed at a depth in the earth; out of
reach of the usual effects of frost, as seeds
buried at such a depth, are known not to
vegetate. —

Colchicum.



Colchicum Autumnale.

Meadow Saffron, or Tuberoot.

ERICA.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Erica Tetralix.

Cross-leaved Heath. —

Manor Gate Common. —

August 15th 1812. —

Erica.



Erica Tetralix. — Cross-leaved Heath.

3
AJUGA.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Ajuga reptans.

Common Bugle. —

May. July

Wheatley — The River side. —

GALANTHUS.

HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Galanthus pivalis.

Common Snowdrop. Fair-Maid of February.

March. 1817.

Galanthus.



Galanthus plicatus.

Common Snowdrop. This. Begins of February.



Ajuga.



Ajuga reptans.

Common Bugle.

HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Scilla italica.

Italian Squill. Engl.

Sulle montagne vicino all'acquedotto, a Genova.

Marzo. 14 - 1820.



Hyacinthus non-scriptus

MALVA.

MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Malva Sylvestris.—

Common Mallow.—Maule.—

Wheatley.—

June—1818.

Malva.



Malva sylvestris. —
Common Mallow. — Mallow. —

CARDAMINE.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

Cardamine Amara.

Bitter Cress, or Ladies smock.

Loc. - in moist ground.

June - 1810.

Moos. cat. it. Cows are not fond of it. The young leaves are acid & bitterish, but do not taste amiss in salads. They are much used for that purpose in Lancashire. The leaves are pungent, bitter & aromatic, in such a degree, as to furnish very considerable medical uses. The *Populis Cardamine* lives upon the different species. —



ALISMA.

HEXANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Alisma Plantago.

Water Plantain. Greater Thrumwort.

Growing near the North Sands. Scarborough.

August 6th 1878.

Alisma.



Alisma. Plantago.

*Water Plantain,
Greater Numbwort &c.*

MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Althæa rosea.**Alcea rosea.* Linn:*Malva hortensis.* Dod:*Malva rosea.* L. & A.*Malva arborea.* Blackw:*Malva ferya.* Matt:*Malva rosa.* Malvoni. Rosoni. Volz:*Mauve des Sardines.* Rose. Première. Mauve Rose. Pâle. Rose. Fr.*Holly Hock.* Engl. -

Sulle Montagne, a Trascate.

Giug. 30. 1827.

Licence. Lottivasi in tutti i giardini, i quali adorna quando
 è fiorita. I suoi fiori grandi, e disposti lungo i fusti, variano
 dal bianco al giallo, al color di pelle, al rosso, al porporino, screziato,
 e quando sono doppij vinitano le più belle viole o garofani. I
 petali di questa pianta godono delle proprietà delle altre
 malvacee, cioè di essere mucillaginosi ed emollienti, e sono
 crediti per le tosse e per le infiammazioni delle tuniche.

MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Lavatera trimestris.

Lavatera à grand fleur. Fr.

Common annual Lavatera. Engl.

In un Campo, vicino a Roma.

Giug. 16. 1827.

Altezza. Varia dal fiore color di rosa al bianco,
e questi fiori. essendo grandi in proporzione
della pianta l'adornano bene, e fanno figura
fra i fiori d'Isotale. --





MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Althæa officinàlis.

Althæa. Bismalva. Hibiscus. Black.

Altèa. Bismàlva. Malva visco. Off.

Buono vischio. Beneficchio. Altea. Malva cioni. Malva visco. Off.

Guimanne. Guimanne officinale. Guimanne ordinaire. Fr.

Marsh. Mallow. Engl.

Sulla riva del Po. Marzo. - 1826.

Perenne. Trovasi ne i fossi di terreni umidi. Tutta la pianta abbonda di mucillaggine. La scorza del suo fusto essendo filamentosa, è buona a filarsi per uso economico, e se ne può far carta. -



LATHYRUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Lathyrus Pratensis.—

Rare Everlasting.—Common Yellow, or—
Meadow Vetchling.—

Scarborough.—

August—1818.

Lathyrus Pratensis has been recommended as a new plant for the experiments of the farmer, & premiums have been offered for its cultivation.—But it does not seem to be a plant at all agreeable to cattle, as where they have a choice of food they seldom touch it.—Besides, it produces very few seeds, & those are for the most part devoured by a species of *Curculio*. Mr. Spayne.

Lathyrus.



Lathyrus Pratensis. —
Tare Everlasting. — Common Yellow, or
Meadow Vetchling. —

Caltha.



Caltha Palustris.

Marsh Marigold. Meadows. Coast.

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Aquatilis.—

Water Cowfoot. —

Variation. *Ranunculus*

June 17.th — 1890.

The varieties in the leaves seem entirely
occasioned by the greater or less depth of the
water, & by its being stagnant or not. —

Ranunculus.



Variation: — Ranunculus
Water Crowfoot.

ROSA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Rosa Mollis.

Soft-leaved, Round-fruited Rose.

June 17th

1822

Upon the side of the road between
York & Malton. —

It is our confirmed opinion that this Rose is a
distinct species from the true *Rosa Villana*. —
The stem is of much humbler growth; the leaflets
less elongated, & more inclining to ovate; the petals pale
deep red; the ripe fruit much smaller. One
segment of the calyx, & no more, is often very
distinctly pinnated. — James Smiley. F. L. S. —

Rosa.



Rosa mollis.

Soft-leaved, Round-fruited Rose.

NYMPHÆA.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Nymphæa lutea.

Yellow Water Lily, or Watercane. —

August. 1815.

Found in the Mere near Scarborough.

The Roots rubbed with milk destroy Beetles and
Cockroaches. — Swine eat it. Goats are fond of it.
Cows, Sheep, & Horses refuse it. — Ray observes that
the flowers smell like Brandy. —

THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Nymphaea.



Nymphaea lutea.

Yellow Water Lily, or Watercane.

CALTHA.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Caltha Palustris.

Marsh Marigold. Meadow. Couts.

May - 1817.

Growing in the Sogs at Bheatley.

The flowers gathered before they expand, & preserved in salted vinegar, are a good substitute for Capers. The juice of the petals, boiled with a little Alum, stains paper yellow. The remarkable yellowness of Scurvy in the Spring has been supposed to be caused by this plant, but cows will not eat it, unless compelled by extreme hunger, & then, Boerhaave says, it occasions such an inflammation that they generally die. — Upon May-day the country people strew the flowers before their doors.

BUNIA S.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILICULOSA.

Bunias Labile.

Sea Pocket.

⁴
Found on the North Sands at Scarborough,
growing in the Sand. —

August 6th 1816.

Bunias.



Bunias latifolia.

Sea Rocket.

Geranium.



Geranium Phaeum.
Turk's Cranebill.

GERANIUM.

MONADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Geranium Phaeum.

Susky Ransehill.

June. 1816.

LOTUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Lotus corniculatus.

Birds-foot Clover.

Vari 2. *Loti corniculatae Major Species.*

In a Plantation at Harrogate August 15th 1814

The flowers become greenish when dried, in which respect they resemble the flowers of the plants which produce Indigo. — Cows, Goats, & Horses eat it. Sheep & Pigs are not fond of it. — Thrives & grows is found in it. In Hertfordshire it is cultivated as pasture for sheep. — It is strongly recommended by Mr. Anderson. In wet meadows it grows to a great height, & makes a very good hay.

Lotus.



Lotus corniculatus. Birds-foot Clover.

Var. 2. *Loti corniculatae* major. *Species*.

COMARUM.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Comarum Palustre.

Marsh Linguefoil. Purple Marshlocks.

Traunere. —

10015.



Comarum Palustre

Marsh Cinquefoil: Purple Marshbloke.

CHELIDONTIUM.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Chelidonium Majus.

Greater or Common Celandine. —

Wheatley. —

May 20th 1817.

Chelidonium.



Chelidonium majus.
Greater or common Celandine.

CHELIDONTIUM.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Chelidonium Glaucinum. —

Yellow-horned Poppy. — Sea Celadine. —

Grows on the Southern Coasts. — August. — 1818.

Chelidonium.



Chelidonium glaucinum. ..

Yellow-horned Poppy. - Seacelandine. -

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus lingua.

Great Spearwort, or Crowfoot.

Found it in the Mere, Scarborough.

August 30th 1815.

Ranunculus.



Ranunculus lingua.

Great Spearwort, or Crowfoot.

GEUM.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Geum Rivale. —

Water Penny, or Bennett. —

Growing in Malting Piddings. —

June — 1818.

The powdered root will cure tertian agues, & is daily used for that purpose by the Canadians. — Sheep & goats eat it. — Cows, horses, & swine are not fond of it. Linu. — It is made use of to cure rosy malt liquor. N. —

Geum.



Geum Rivale. —

Water Rue, or Beane. —

GEUM.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Geum Urbanum.—

Common Avena, or Herb Bennet.—

In the Grove at Wheatley. — June. — 1818.

The roots, gathered in the Spring, before the stem grows up, & put into ale, give it a pleasant

flavour, & prevent its going sour. — Infused in wine it is a good stomachic. — Its taste is mildly austere & aromatic, especially when it grows in warm dry situations; but, in shady & moist places, it has little virtue. — Cows, goats, sheep, & swine eat it. — Horses are not fond of it. —

Geum.



Geum Urbanum —
Common Aneurism, or
Herb Bennet. —

CRATÆGUS.

ICOSANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

Cratægus Oxyacantha.

White-thorn. Haw-thorn. May.

Cratægus. —

May. 1823.

Upon account of the stiffness of its branches, the sharpness of its thorns, its roots not spreading wide, and its capability of bearing the severest winters without injury, this plant is universally preferred for making hedges, whether to clip or to grow at large. The wood is tough, & is formed into axle-trees & handles for tools. — The berries are the winter food of Thrush & many other birds. The different species of *Cratægus* afford nourishment to *Pipilo Crataegi*, *Phalæna cerulocéphala*, *Oxyacantha*, & *Cratægata*. — Berries mostly a coral red, but sometimes yellow, or white.



Crataegus oxyacantha.
 White Thorn. Saw. Thorn. May.

LYTHRUM.

DODECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Lythrum Salicaria. —

Purple-spiked Willowherb, or
Loosestrife, or Grass-poly. —

Found it by the Mere near
Scarborough. —

August. — 1810.

Lythrum.



Lythrum Salicaria.—

Purple-spiked Willowherb, or
Loosestrife, or Grafpoly.—

LYCHNIS.

DE CANDRIA. PENTAGYNIA.

Lychnis Dioica.

Var. 1st *Lychnis Divina.*

Red-flowered Wild Campion. Campion Lucknow.

Flower.

This plant has male & female flowers on
separate roots.

Growing in the Grove at Bheatley. May 31st - 1817.

Lychnis.



Lychnis Fiarra.

Red-flowered Wild Campion. Campion-Lichow. Boiss.

ARENARIA.

DE CANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

Arenaria Peploides.

Sea Sandwort.

Growing on the North Sands at Scarborough.
in the Sand.

August 6.th 1816.

²
This Plant is frequently used as a Pickle.

Arenaria.



Arenaria Paphioides.

Sea Sandwort.

SAPONARIA.

DECANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

Saponaria officinalis.

Brassicwort; Common Soapwort.

September 15th

Banks of the Inn. Wheatley.

1821.

The whole plant is bitter. Crushed & agitated with water, it raises a lather like soap; which washes greasy spots out of clothes. — A decoction of it, applied externally, cures the
itch.

Saponaria.



MERCURIALIS.

ENNEANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

Mercurialis Perennis.

Dogs Mercury. —

Streetthorpe Wood. —

April 30.th 1819.

Male & Female Flowers on different plants. —

It is noxious to sheep, & deleterious to man. — Sheep
& goats eat it, cows & horses refuse it. — In drying
it turns blue. Linn: — and steeped in water it
affords a fine deep blue colour, but which unhappily
is destructible both by acids & alkalies, & reconcilable
by no means that I have been able to discover. — It —

Mercurialis.



Mercurialis Perennis.—

Dog's Mercury.—

LOTUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Lotus corniculatus.

Birds-foot Clover.

Wheatley.

July 9th 1817.

The Flowers become greenish when dried, in which respect they resemble the flowers of the plants which produce Indigo. - Cows, Goats, & Horses eat it. Sheep & Hine are not fond of it. - Thrips Physapus is found upon it. - Lin. In Hertfordshire it is cultivated as pasturage for Sheep. Bot. arr. 1. It is strongly recommended by Mr Anderson. Curt. - There is no doubt but it might be cultivated to great advantage. - In moist meadows it grows to great height, & much higher than any of the Trefoils or Medicago Lupulina, & makes extremely good hay. Mr Woodward. —



Lotus corniculatus.

Hinds. Foot Claw.

ASTRAGALUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Astragalus Glycyphyllos.

Bird Liguorice. Liguorice Cock's-head, or. Petal.

Sedman's Wood, near Scarborough.

July 20th 1810.

Astragalus.



Astragalus glycyphyllos.

Wild. liquorice. liquorice root-head, or Petal.

VICIA.

DIADELPHIA. DE CANDRIA.

Vicia Sylvatica.

Road. Petch.

Growing in Chapman's Pasture at Scarborough.

September 1846.

Vicia.



Vicia Sylvatica.

Wood Vetch.

LATHYRUS.

DIADELPHIA. DE CANDRIA.

Lathyrus Sylvestris.

Narrow-leaved Pease. cucurbiting, or Vetchling.

Growing in Chapman's Pasture at Scarborough.

September - 1816.

Lathyrus.



Lathyrus sylvestris.

Narrow-leaved
Pease - everlasting, or Scotch ling.

HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Narcissus poeticus.

Narcissus angustifolius. Curtis. mag.

Narcissus medio purpureus. Dod. prompt.

Giaccà, n. Tazze d'acce. Tazze salvatiche. Giunchigio
bianche. Volg.

Narcissus. Narcisse. Narcisse - des Poëtes. Némante
à feuilles de colchique. Fr.

Poets' Narcissus. Engl.

Vicino a Suza. Apr. 21. 1820.

Perenne. Ritrovasi nei prati montuosi, come di
Monte morello, dove si vede fiorito nel principio di
maggio. - Il fiore è bianco, ma il tubo del nettario
varia dal colore giallo al rosso. - Ha odore grave simile
al Giglio, che dà alla testa, e perciò è detto Giaccàpo. -



PARIS.

OCTANDRIA. TETRAGYNIA.

Paris Quadrifolia. —

Herb Paris. — True. love. — One. berry. —

Four-leaved True. love. —

Malley. —

June. — 1810. —

The leaves & berries are said to partake of the
properties of Opium. — The juice of the berries is
useful in inflammations of the eyes. —

Linnaeus says the roots will vomit as well as
Ipecacuanha, but it must be given in a double
quantity. —

Paris.



Herb Paris. — True — lone — One — berry —
Four — leaved True — lone —

ERIGERON.

SYNGENESIA. POLYGAMIA. SUPERFLUA.

Erigeron. Here ..

Blue Hen-bone ..

Growing on Dells at Lexington, near Lexington.

July 25. 1812.

Erigeron.



Erigeron. Here,
Blue. Sea-bane.

EUPATORIUM.
SYNGENESIA. AQUALIS.

Eupatorium cannabinum.

Hemp-Agrimony. Dutch Agrimony. Peter Agrimony.
Late Hemp. Common. Hempweed.

In the Cliffs at Scarborough.

July Aug.



Papaverium
Canadense.

Black Opium. *White Opium.*
Red Opium. *Orlean Opium.*
Common Opium.

HYPERICUM.

POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum Perforatum.

Common St. John's-wort. —

Hedges between High & Low Manzagat. —

September 7th 1814.

This plant has long held a place in the *Materia Medica*, but its use is very much undetermined. — The semi-transparent dots on the leaves, are the receptacles of an essential oil. — The leaves given in substance, are said to destroy worms. — The flower tinge spirits & oils of a fine purple colour, which is probably derived from the little glands upon the surface, & upon the edges of the petals. — Cows, Goats, & Sheep eat it. — Horses & Pigs refuse it. — In the Eve of St. John the Baptist, the people of North Wales hang garlands of this plant over their doors, & sometimes over their windows, in order to purify their houses, & by that means drive away all fiends & evil spirits in the same manner as the Greeks were accustomed to do with Garosin. —

Hypericum.



Hypericum perforatum.

Common St. John's wort.

HYPERICUM.

POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum quadrangulum.

Square St. John's Wort.

St. Peter's Wort. —

Chapman's Pasture near Scarborough.

July 20th 1810.

Hypericum.



Hypericum quadrangulum.

Square. St. John's Wort. St. Peter's Wort. —



